

THE DAILY JOURNAL

MONDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1893.

WASHINGTON OFFICE—515 Fourteenth St.

Telephone Calls.

Business Office—209 Editorial Rooms—242

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY BY MAIL.

Daily only, one month—\$3.75

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Sunday only, one year—\$10.00

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Daily, per week, by carrier—15 cts

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JOURNAL NEWSPAPER COMPANY,

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Persons sending the Journal through the mails in

the United States should put on an eight-page paper

postage stamp, or a five-cent postage stamp, or a

one-cent postage stamp, or a five-cent postage stamp.

Foreign postage is usually double the above rates.

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL

Can be found at the following places:

PARIS—American Exchange in Paris, 36 Boulevard

des Capucines.

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House.

Those Democratic papers which are taking

so much interest respecting Republican

presidential "booms" show that they are

not oblivious to the trend of events.

The President's message will go to Congress

to-day. Nothing is known as to its

contents, but it is understood to be very

long. It will have to be if it makes a

satisfactory defense of the Democratic policy

of hostility to American industries and of

the administration's Hawaiian policy.

At the present time the Journal is doing

its utmost to recruit and strengthen the

ranks of the Republican army in Indiana;

it, therefore, has no space for the marked

editorials of zealous coworkers urging this

and that excellent Republican for places

on the State ticket. Furthermore, the Journal

assumes that the Republican State

convention selected for the purpose can be

trusted to name a winning ticket.

When Secretary of Agriculture Morton's

attention was called to the resolution of the

Farmers' Benefit Association censuring him

for his remarks relative to those who

"farmed the farmers" he bristled up and

said: "Each one of these fellows uses only

one plow, and that is his tongue, and he

does not hold that very well nor turn up

anything very rich; and all his tillage is to

get a crop of votes in the fall, and, as the

result of his efforts, garner an office." It

occurs to us that the Secretary is some-

thing of a success in that line himself.

The Evansville Courier, which is the news-

paper edited by the Hon. John Gilbert

Shanklin, declares that the address put out

in the name of the Democratic State

central committee is "a bold forgery," and

it demands the names of the persons "who

dared express, as the utterances of the

committee sentiments that it was well known

a majority of the committee did not sub-

scribe to." The Courier should not agitate

itself. The sentiments of Indiana Demo-

crats are dreadfully uncertain these times.

The tender of a postoffice or consular,

has been known to cause an entire change

of a whole assortment of sentiments during

one night.

The government revenues during the five

months of the present fiscal year, which

ended Nov. 30, aggregated \$129,463,417,

against \$161,184,076 during the corresponding

period of last year—a loss of \$31,720,659.

The expenditures the past five months

were \$159,321,513 compared with \$156,599,706

during the corresponding period of last year—an

increase of \$2,721,807 during the Cleveland

five months, despite the fact that the

of the Cleveland five months was reduced to

\$3,481,573. The Cleveland expenditures dur-

ing the five months have been nearly \$30,-

000,000 in excess of receipts, while the Har-

risson receipts were over \$4,000,000 in excess

of the expenditures.

Of course, the Postmaster-general is op-

posed to the legislation by which the

steamships City of Paris and City of New

York were placed under the American

flag, and to the policy which has for its

object the carrying of a large part of our

European mails in American ships. He

ignores the triple application of the mail

subsidy act—the building and equipment of

ships which will be reliable cruisers in

time of war, the maintaining of American

lines of steamships, and the furnishing of

employment to American mechanics and

seamen. No; some foreign ship-owner will

carry the mails cheaper and therefore

should have the privilege. Great Britain

set aside cheaper contracts for mail service

in German ships. The Postmaster-general

has no sentiment such as stirred the

imagination of Benjamin Harrison and all

real Americans when, as President of the

United States, he hauled the stars and

stripes to the maintop of the finest cruisers

in the world.

Two of the recommendations which Con-

troller Eckels makes are those which Re-

publican committees have urged on both

Senate and House, and which Democratic

opponents of the national banking system

have opposed, namely: that banks be

public good will be best subserved by mak-

ing no radical change in the provisions of

the law.

THE SITUATION THAT CONFRONTS

CONGRESS.

When Congress meets to-day it will find

itself confronted with both a condition and

a theory. The condition is an empty treas-

ury, a decreasing revenue, increasing ex-

penditures and general stagnation of busi-

ness. These are not pleasant facts for any

American to contemplate. We must be

Americans before we are partisans, and

viewing these conditions in the larger ca-

pacities, they do not furnish a pleasant

subject for contemplation. Republicans and

Democrats are equally concerned in main-

taining the honor and credit of the govern-

ment, in providing the necessary revenue

for its legitimate expenditures and in re-

stricting prosperity throughout the country.

The condition is a real and serious one;

the theories relate to the best method of

dealing with it. How to replenish the treas-

ury, how to bring the expenses of the gov-

ernment within its revenue or the revenue

above its expenditures, and how to provide

the conditions for a restoration of prosper-

ity are the problems Congress will have to

deal with. Circumstances have thrown the

responsibility for legislation on the Demo-

cratic party, and it is to be expected that

the action of Congress will be more or less

shaped by party considerations, but if the

Democrats are wise they will bear in mind

that the great questions they have to deal

with are, above everything else, business

questions, and that the people will hold

them to a strict account for the manner

in which these questions are met and han-

dled. During a period of more than thirty

years in which the Republican party was

uninterruptedly in power it never failed to

provide the necessary revenues for the gov-

ernment and keep up a steady reduction of

the national debt. During nearly all of

that time, too, the country enjoyed a very

high degree of prosperity. The Democrats

assert that Republican methods were all

wrong, that, the seeming prosperity was

fictitious, and that all the time the people

were being taxed to death without know-

ing it. They will have a chance now to ap-

ply some of their own theories and show

how much better they can do.

There is one point on which the Journal

will venture to offer the Democrats a word

of advice. Thus far all discussion has re-

lated to the raising of revenue either by

customs duties, internal revenue taxes or

an income tax. It does not seem to have

occurred to our friends, the enemy, that if

they can effect a sufficient reduction in

government expenditures they will not have

to provide an increase of revenue. For

years past they have been charging gross

extravagance on the Republican party, and

have been promising the people that if in-

trasted with power they would immediately

make a large reduction in the government

expenditures. They have now a chance to

redeem their promises, and the people have

a right to expect that they will do so. Un-

less they do they will be open to the charge

of false pretenses in this as in other re-

spects. The Journal's advice to them,

therefore, is, prove their sincerity during

past years by making an honest and deter-

mined effort to reduce expenses in every

branch of the government, thereby remov-

ing by so much the necessity for increased

taxation. This is the Journal's advice, but

it has no idea the Democrats will heed it.

FOR FOREIGN PURPOSES ONLY.

The more attention given the Wilson bill

the more remarkable it appears. Hereto-

fore American tariffs have had one of two

objects: the protection of American indus-

tries or the raising of revenue. At the

outset, the Walker tariff of 1846 filled the

treasury with money and foreign manu-

factories with activity. But the collapse

during the fall of 1857 and the rapid falling

off of imports showed that as a people we had

no more gold to purchase in Europe. But

here in the Wilson bill is a measure which

breaks down protection and at the same

time sacrifices thirty millions of federal

revenue when sixty millions increase is

necessary. The Wilson bill is the work of

men who have not the courage of their

professions; in fact, the work of those who

so often turn from bravado to cowardice.

The committee has torn down the bulwark

of protection, opening the best market in

the world to the cheaper labor and pro-

duction of foreigners, but it has not dared

to complete its work by adding the tariff-

for-revenue-only feature. It has torn down

but it has the common Democratic lack

of ability or courage to construct. Having

wrecked the protective features of the tar-

iff, to have kept its pledges the ways and

means committee should have proceeded to

provide for revenue upon the revenue tariff

basis. It should have put a tax of a cent

a pound on all sugar, 2 cents a pound on

coffee, and 10 cents a pound on tea. Then

it would have been a revenue as well as

an anti-protection tariff. As it is, the ways

and means committee has devised a tariff

bill which will give our markets away and

create a deficit in the treasury. But, hav-

ing accomplished all that the foreign man-

ufacturer and Canadian farmer and fish-

ermen demand of the free trade party in the

United States, it is probable that this for-

eign committee is not greatly interested

about the Treasury of the United States.

SATOLLI'S IMPUDENT SPEECH.

No recent utterance will attract wider

attention or provoke more bitter criticism

than that of Mr. Satolli recently uttered

opponents of the national banking system

have opposed, namely: that banks be

States so long as he keeps within the

limits with regard to the government and

the institutions of the land which the rep-

resentatives of other churches observe.

But the speech of Satolli makes him a

different character. A foreigner, he has

outlined a policy for the preservation of

the Constitution of the United States. A

foreigner, he has told the Catholics who

are citizens of the United States that the

only real safety of the American Republic

is to sustain schools in which the tenets

of the Church of Rome shall be taught.

A foreigner, representing a church whose

temporal head is foreign and whose rulers

have never been in America and know not-

ing of American institutions, he declares

that the safety of the Republic is in the

schools controlled by that church. There

can be no mistaking what Mr. Satolli

means when he speaks of public opinion

and the government favoring Catholic

schools, since the favor of the government

is granting financial assistance. The

whole thing is repugnant to the American

people and to the American Catholic as

well as to the Protestant and the large

body of citizens who are not ranged under

either banner. Therefore if this utterance

shall be followed by a quite general and

bitter attack upon the Catholic Church,